



1946 PROFITS \$12 BILLIONS

AFA Upholds Strike Rights For Farmers

PASS RESOLUTION

Justified in Withholding Product From Market When Circumstances Warrant

MARLER PRESIDENT

CALGARY.—The Alberta Federation of Agriculture believes that farmers have a right to withhold their products from market when conditions warrant. Delegates in annual convention in Calgary on Wednesday and Thursday of last week found among them little opposition to such a position.

Henry Young, of Millet, and D. A. Olsen, of Homewood, delegates from the A.F.U., opened the way for a friendly, if forthright discussion when, early in the debate, they sponsored an amendment to the original motion. The amended motion was passed almost unanimously. A further amendment by Norman Priestley made it clear that other avenues of approach to the farmers' problem must be fully explored before strike action is taken.

The resolution as adopted, (Continued on page 8)



PERSONAL STUFF

BY

E. E. R.

"Let's do a piece about Christmas, full of good cheer and friendliness and the spirit of the season," said I to myself as we sat down to have our weekly visit with the friends who flatter us with their attention when the People's Weekly comes into their homes. "Sure," said myself, remembering the crowds in the stores and the happy milling about of eager youngsters, and the cheery greetings of friends who stopped to chat a moment in the crush, and the general spirit of gaiety which seemed to be only slightly marred by mothers' worried brows as they wondered what in the wide world they were going to get for sister Mary Ellen's twins. "Sure," myself repeated, "Let's enter into the spirit of Christmas and be gay and light-hearted and bubbling over with good cheer and have a smile for everyone who meets us." "Let's," but — IS that what we mean?" "I think I see what you mean," said I. "You mean, what has the Christmas Season, as we call all this year-end celebrating, to do with the birth of a Child in a stable nineteen hundred years ago?" "Yes, something like that," myself replied. "There must be some connection, but what is it?"

As I pondered on this I thought of many things: of the "Christmas rush" in the stores; of the tons of useless junk eagerly seized by the buying public in a frantic desire to please a relative or friend with an acceptable gift of the artificiality and bathos and brassy commercialism of the "season."

(Continued on page 8)

From Each to Each

PROBABLY no Christmas season has ever found the members and supporters of the C.C.F. in Alberta more united and determined than they are in this year 1946. And certainly there has never been a finer spirit of comradeship and good will among the people who make up the movement in the province.

It is in this atmosphere of mutual confidence and friendship that the People's Weekly not only wishes happiness to its readers but wishes also to be regarded as the medium through which at this Christmas time all C.C.F. people extend greetings to each other. As the official mouthpiece of the movement this paper speaks for all. And the "Merry Christmas!" expressed in these columns is being said by every reader to every other reader.

Merry Christmas!



"Isn't it disgusting how the workers crowd together in the slums?"

GOOD SUPPORT FOR RADIO CLUB

There has been a generous response to the call for Radio Club contributions during the past week. Clubs, individuals and constituency organizations have rallied to augment the radio funds in a way that offers promise of a continuation of the broadcasts which are now carried on CJCA on Saturdays at 10:15 p.m.; CFAC Saturdays 6:15 and CJOC Tuesdays at 10:30 p.m.

RADIO FUND:

Valleyview C.C.F. Club, \$10.00; A. J. Bettenson, 1.00; Peace River Provincial Constituency, 5.00; E. Rasmussen, 4.00; F. D. C., 1.00; Viking C.C.F. Club, 10.00.

Collected by S. Lefsrud:

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A. Friend, 1.00; G. B. Brien, 1.00; B. C. Carpenter, 1.00; M. L. 5.00; B. Hager, 1.00; T. Stillwell, 1.00; F. Johnson, 1.00; R. H. Challenger, 1.00; W. H. Thornton, 1.00; W. A. Wainwright, 1.00; Alexandra Provincial Constituency, 25.00.

MORE VOTES THAN EVER BEFORE FOR N.Z. LABOR GOVT.

By MAURICE KITCHING, CPA Correspondent

WELLINGTON, N.Z.—"An emphatic vote of confidence from the electors of the country as a whole" was how Prime Minister Peter Fraser described the final result of the New Zealand general election, which gave the Labor government 42 seats and the Nationalist Opposition 38 in the House of Representatives. Labor will continue to govern New Zealand for the next three years.



Mr. Fraser said that the majority was "not overmuch" but was enough. He recalled that many previous governments had held office without even a majority of seats in the House. The various political ancestors of the present Nationalist party (which has never been the Government) had never obtained a majority vote of the New Zealand people.

"The total vote cast for the (Continued on page 8)

Corporation Gains Reach A New High

43 Corporations in U.S. Have Assets of More Than Billion Dollars Each

WAGES DROP

Takes \$68 a Week to Keep Family of Four—Average Wage is Under \$45

WASHINGTON, (CPA).—Corporation profits, after taxes, will hit an all-time peak of nearly \$12,000,000,000 this year. CIO's "Economic Outlook" predicts that the figure for 1947 will go over \$17,000,000,000. The previous peak was in 1943, when war profits almost reached \$10,000,000,000. The peacetime high, in 1929, was \$8,300,000,000.

The United States now has 43 corporations with assets of more than a billion dollars each. Controlling stock in these dominant corporations is held by less than 75,000 persons. War contracts, the lion's share of which went to a handful of multi-billionaire corporations, have pushed the concentration of economic wealth almost to the ultimate.

This year's record profits (equal to more than \$200 for every U.S. worker), are attributed to lower corporation taxes, record sales, high-level output and greater labor productivity. But the main reason, they agree, is elimination of the excess profits tax, which was the one curb on exorbitant profit-taking.

Meantime, the "health and decency" standard of living for an average family of four now requires a weekly income of \$68. Actually the average for workers in manufacturing industries this fall has been under \$45.

JOLLIFFE LOOKS FOR DOMINION AND ONT. VOTE

HAMILTON, (CPA).—"Do not be surprised if there is another Ontario election in 1948, and another federal election within eighteen months," E. B. Joliffe, elected for his fifth term as Ontario's C.C.F. leader, told delegates to the annual provincial convention held in Hamilton last week.

"Again the government's real (Continued on page 8)

Costs Third More For Food in U.S.

WASHINGTON.—How have rising prices affected the housewife? The Washington "Post" set out to learn the answer and came up with this result:

It now costs a third more to fill the market basket than it did last winter. Washington families are spending on the average \$20.63 a week for meats and groceries, compared with \$15.48 during last December.

Another disclosure was that the increase would have been greater were it not for the fact that many families have reduced their food

Denounces Franco



Sec.-Gen. Trygve Lie of the United Nations bitterly denounced the Franco regime in Spain declaring: "It will remain a constant cause of mistrust and disagreement between United Nations founders."

53% OF U.S. FARMERS HAVE ELECTRICITY

PUBLICLY OWNED

WASHINGTON, (CPA).—Rural electrical co-operatives, the Tennessee Valley authority, and other public power projects like Grand Coulee and Bonneville in the Pacific Northwest, have brought cheap power to literally millions of farm homes during the past ten years. Latest Rural Electrification Administration figures show that 53% of all U.S. farms are now served with electricity.

The current struggle for valley authorities for the Missouri, Columbia and other major rivers will determine how soon the other 47% of farmers get the benefit of cheap power.

NOLLET HITS OUT AT REACTIONARIES

People Not Going to be Hoodwinked Says Saskatchewan Minister of Agriculture

ADDRESSES ONTARIO CCF

HAMILTON, (CPA).—Farmers of Ontario in the C.C.F. party heard a fighting speech by I. C. Nollet, Saskatchewan minister of agriculture, at the convention banquet in Hamilton on December 10, when the C.C.F. minister "served notice to the reactionaries in high places that if they think they're going to hoodwink the people in this post-war period, they're badly mistaken."

Farmers and workers are allied and mutually dependent as a result of the machine age, Mr. Nollet said, and both are exploited by financial and industrial interests.

"You and I are in a position to challenge these gentrils, and we must challenge them in season (Continued on page 8)



There IS a SANTA ---A Million, Million Santas

By J. E. Cook,
PRESIDENT, ALBERTA C.C.F.

IN ALL these years the world has learned a great truth. Mothers do not tell their children, little children, lies. Mothers are very human, in fact the most human of humans. Mothers learn the tough lessons of life very early in life. Mothers try to teach their children the true picture of life and most mothers are desperately anxious that children should know of the good before the bad.



Mothers often try to make real in the only sense that a child can grasp that great recurring spirit of Christmas giving, and many mothers have been forced to say, "Yes, dear, there is a Santa Claus and he will come to visit this home on the night before Christmas."

When the doors are all shut and the windows closed about the only hole left open is the chimney. Santa can just as easily come down the chimney. Anything else, large or small that came down the chimney would land covered with soot and black. Santa does not. He can easily come down perfectly clean. And he can easily glide from the ground to the roof and take his reindeer with him. It is a thing that is easily done. And mothers have told us so.

And we are thankful that it is true. Nature is not an easy taskmaster. Just being Joe Smith or John Jones or Y. Zipperstein, or Z. Czarnecki or just plain Tom, Dick or Harry is a full-time job full of great happiness, heavy heartaches, oceans of pain, deep sorrow and some content. It is an appalling job and if we could see it all at once, we might be inclined to let our spirits sag, to refuse to face up.

Without help from people, people would be too brutal. Precedent, expediency, hurry, ambition, fame, fortune, and all the things by which we live, that drive and sustain us, and for which we aim, would add up to nothing if within us all there were no Santa Claus. And there would be little use in all this struggle if there were no Santa Claus.

Not An Empty Dream

There must be a reason for effort. There must be an immediate and an ultimate aim. Life is not an empty dream. What has been will not always be. It must not be so. What has been is not good enough for us as it was not good enough for our mothers. There is always greater good ahead and even in a world where competition leads to war and war to misery and destruction, there is greater good than evil.

Santa is a smile, a word of earned commendation, a lift to one who is down, a kind word and a helpful act. Christmas, we so often say, comes but once a year but Santa does not live at the North Pole, Santa lives in the hearts and minds, in the hands of people who keep goodwill—to men as their hope and aim.

Competition can and will go and co-operation will make the coming of Santa more frequent and regular. Santa is real. Let us believe that Santa is the real real, and let us strive to make conditions wherein Santa may be more often recognized and much better known.

There is a Santa, a million, million Santas.

REUTHER HINTS U.S. WORKERS NEED OWN PARTY

DETROIT, (CPA).—Progressives here wonder when and if Walter Reuther, president of the United Auto Workers—CIO, will come right out and say that labor needs its own political party. His comment on the November fiasco was:

"The lesson of the past several months, which saw our defeat in the struggle to save price control and protect our wage gains, is that economic power is not enough and must be matched by equally effective political instruments."

"These new political instruments cannot be had for the asking. They will be the product of time and effort. We must recognize that the American people found during the recent campaign only a choice between mediocrities."

"Organized labor and other progressives must provide an alternative, political as well as economic, to the planless cycle of boom and bust."

To keep friends, always give your candid opinion.

CHRISTMAS GREETINGS

From M. J. Coldwell, M.P.
C.C.F. NATIONAL LEADER



I AM glad to take this opportunity of bringing to members and friends of the C.C.F. a Christmas message of hope and faith.

As you are no doubt aware I have spent the last two months attending the meetings of the United Nations Assembly at Lake Success, New York.

At those meetings, the nations of the world have made the first real progress towards establishing a durable peace. They have agreed to world-wide disarmament, made safe by international control and inspection.

Early in the sessions of the Assembly, this great step forward seemed only an ideal

—without much hope of achievement. But through patience, courage, and a great deal of hard work, victory came to the common people of all the world.

However encouraging this may be, we must realize that our task is far from finished. Though many nations the world round have lowered the flag of profits, and hoisted the flag of humanity, Canada lags far behind.

Many a Canadian who risked his life on the fields of battle will spend this Christmas without adequate housing, because private profit, not humanity, is the object of our housing policy.

Many a Canadian will look to the New Year with fear rather than hope. What is ahead? The hungry fifties? Canada has failed to adopt a national plan to prevent a recurrence of that economic collapse which haunts the minds of all of us.

As in New York, we must all work hard, exercising patience and courage, in order that the people of Canada may join the march with ordinary folk everywhere towards that "peace on earth and goodwill to men."

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THE STAR OF FLUSHING, N.Y.

We have a clean-up week, a safety week, a week for fire prevention. Well, why not a week dedicated to Peace on Earth and Good-will Towards Men? Christmas week might well be a time for contemplation and of examination of the prospects for a peaceful world. I am sure there is no subject of more vital importance for any member of the human race to talk and think about. No matter how humble our position in life may be we should and must join in the search for the formula for universal peace.

In such a search we must convince ourselves that a peaceful world is definitely a physical possibility. Without such conviction we could not be very effective in our effort. There is ample evidence to show that such physical possibility exists. As individuals we have already learned how to settle our differences by negotiation and by arbitration.

Only a few years ago, in the pioneering days people who differed about property rights or differed in their opinions about personal matters used to settle such differences by shooting it out on the range, in the saloon or on the claim-rite. Cowboys and cowboys-loated about the range and notches on their six-shooters. No doubt in those "good old days" people accepted such primitive methods as practical and condoned them on the grounds that "such is human nature." Individuals would engage in mortal duels to settle arguments about a woman's affection or about some offensive remark made in a heat of argument.

Well, human nature notwithstanding, men have learned better ways. Such differences are now threshed out in law courts and settled by arbitration subject to a code of accepted rules. Instead of shooting it out a judge or a jury decides arguments, awards damages or divorce decrees. No more shooting or stabbing on a street or on the range. With the old exception, of course, of some neuritic misfit who loses control of himself and reverts to shooting or stabbing. For every case of violence hundreds of cases are settled by arbitration.

Communities too have learned to submit arguments to arbitration. On the North American continent 48 communities (states) accept federal jurisdiction. In the Soviet Union, 16 republics of many nationalities have ironed out many grave disputes by arbitration by Federal Authority.

And now we have the beginning of a World Arbitration in the United Nations Organization. Of course, it is in the early stages of formation. Many things have to be ironed out before it will function effectively. The important and hopeful thing is that 56 nations discuss their problems in a world forum and arbitrate them in a Security Council. It is a flickering star as yet which shines over Flushing, N.Y. But, my friend, it is the New Star of Bethlehem, the Star of U.N.O.

It is not one world that is meeting in New York. It is many worlds. How can there be one world as long as nations of the world live under such a variety of conditions, backgrounds and characteristics? It is a changing world. Our problem is how to adopt ourselves to these changes without resorting to violence. This is a world of neighbors on the same street; of neighbors who speak different languages, who have different food, different customs and keep house in different ways. There is no standard by which to judge their ways of life as either good; bad or indifferent. These are merely different ways

The People Speak

Letters to the editor may be published under a pseudonym, but in each case the name and address of the writer must be forwarded to the editor as evidence of good faith. The People's Weekly takes no responsibility for opinions expressed by correspondents and will not publish any letters exceeding 250 words in length.

DISAGREES WITH MR. RUSSELL

Editor, People's Weekly.

Sir: Mr. Russell is on very shaky ground when he compares India with Britain. India is subjected to famine when the monsoon rains fail to come and is not so highly industrialized as Britain so comparison is not possible.

I remember the hungry thirties only too well, but here again Mr. Russell makes a false comparison. With great abundance Socialism could have remedied the situation in Canada, but how could it have helped India under conditions of famine? Mr. Russell blames Jan Smuts for the fact that colored people are not treated as equals in South Africa and one could also blame the late President Roosevelt for the same thing in the U.S. Common sense it seems to me, forbids this in both cases. General Smuts could flood his country with Hindus and thus gain encomiums from Pandit Nehru but his own people would raise Cain at the reduced standard of living. Since your correspondent sides with the Smuts it would seem to follow that he would favor unlimited immigration of Indians into Canada quoting to them as each boatload arrives the biblical injunction; "be fruitful and multiply."

But the quaintest part of Mr. Russell's letter is where he traces the drug traffic of today, in a direct line to the British buccaners of a century ago. This puts a strain even on accommodating and receptive minds, but everything seems possible when faith is pinned to progress by wishful thinking, and argument proceeds by inference and innuendo.

General Smuts sees both the good and the bad in the British Empire and Commonwealth and in this perspective says all things considered it has been a force for good. Mr. Russell studies only the bad side and comes to opposite conclusions. He has a perfectly good right to them but most up-to-date Socialists (English-speaking) have dropped this unprofitable line of brooding on ancient history and are more concerned with what can be done now. On reading Mr. Russell's strictures on the British of a bye gone age, I am led to think that these British who are in a usurping and keeping some far better men of other nations out; and I would be glad to hear them named and to know if they would have acted in a much more altruistic manner than did the British of that day and generation.

JOHN CHRISTIE,
Victoria, B. C.

SOME GOOD ADVICE

Editor, People's Weekly.

Sir: In renewing my subscription to the Weekly I am accepting your invitation to offer suggestions or criticisms. To my mind the first requisite in a well-conducted paper is to maintain a high tone—nothing scurrilous or vituperative and nothing even remotely approaching the vulgar should appear on its pages. If opposing political parties do not seem to we think is most needed, without

of life by different people. Somehow we must agree to rules involving the welfare of all of us and establish some accepted authority to settle disputes. This is in the making at Flushing, N.Y. That is why this is the most cheerful Christmas for many years.

"As humanity licks its self-inflicted wounds, it can raise its head towards a New Star of Bethlehem. This time all of us must agree to try to by casting out prejudices and hatreds and falsehood from our minds. Let the light of this Star of Flushing kindle in our hearts the will for Peace and Good-will toward men. Merry Christmas to All!

offering abuse to the party in opposition, we can draw attention offer the people the legislation to the socialist gospel and endeavor to show where it meets the people. The platform of the C.C.F. may be presented in such an attractive manner that even the casual reader cannot help seeing how practical and how Christian it is.

Another essential in a well-conducted paper is accuracy. If the reader never finds an inaccuracy or mis-statement he can quote with assurance what he has read. There are three or four newspapers that are known and respected throughout the English-speaking world that might well serve as patterns. I shall only mention two—the Manchester Guardian and the Christian Science Monitor.

Another service the People's Weekly might render is to educate the rank and file of labor away from a readiness to adopt the strike as a means of securing better conditions. The strike was at one time the working man's only weapon and it accomplished much. It has become a tradition of trade unionism. We are apt to follow tradition after it is outmoded. In this time of universal suffrage and secret ballot, the ballot has become a powerful weapon. Through organization, negotiation, and ballot, very much can be gained without the loss, the suffering and the bad feeling that follow in the wake of the strike. Surely the strike should only be called in as a final and last resort after every other means has been tried and failed.

An Old Subscriber.

ON BECOMING A CANADIAN

Editor, People's Weekly.

Sir: We are shortly to become Canucks. At long last I'm to become a Canadian. Willy Nilly I was born here in 1888, but the census men could not accept me as a Canadian. This honor was reserved for the premiers, their peers and the inhabitants of Quebec.

However, there was one great consolation and that was we were all British subjects. This I learned in a Saskatchewan mission school fifty years ago.

A person was fortunate to be born British, as it was something to be proud of indeed. Could not a British subject go into any part of the civilized world and feel secure? Was it not a fact, that Britain would call out her navy or army to protect the life or interests of one British subject? All this, regardless of cost, or the person's color, or the strata of society he came from. Is it any wonder then, that a Britisher, felt under an obligation, to sacrifice his all if necessary, for a system that held in such high esteem each member of its fold. Of course this was a very exaggerated myth, but it held the British together as no other power would.

The stark tragedies of the hungry thirties, completely shattered all this, that there was anybody, any nation that actually accepted human life as being of value, except where he also could show a bank account, or an accumulation of wealth in some form.

The war came, and to a certain extent prevented a complete break-down of all restraints spiritually, morally, and not forgetting the physical decline from soup kitchen fare for hundreds of thousands. By becoming Canadians will it change all this? Our record is lovely "eh what?"

R. McRAE,

Easyford.

Beggar: "Lady, could you give me a quarter to get where my family is?"

Woman: "Certainly, my good man, here's a quarter. Where's your family?"

Rogger: "At the movies!"



By H. ZELLA SPENCER

MY GOOD wishes for the Christmas Season to each and all. I was thinking that if each and everyone who reads this was to enumerate some outstanding Christmas memories, I suppose we should have a very diversified list. In this new country of Alberta there will be readers whose early days were spent in widely different parts of the country with widely different customs. Many countries across the ocean would have some rather general Christmas customs and the same could be said of Eastern Canada and the United States as well. In addition to these general customs there would be other local or community ones and some more intimate family ones. There would be some that came from homes of plenty and others from homes where little could be afforded in addition to the regular hand-to-mouth eking out of an existence—it might be quite possible that the little trifling extras in those homes made for far more outstanding memories in the otherwise bare monotony of life.

In almost every family home there is the tradition of gaiety and fun, of music and feasting, of the giving and receiving of gifts, of the seasonal decorations, of the gathering together of family and friends when possible. In these days when members of families are often separated by greater distances than was the case in the older days, there may not be as much of the gathering together as many would like. Fortunately along with the miles that separate families go the many various means of communication now more complete than ever before.

With some, the memory of the religious service and the thought of church and the Christmas music—the Christmas carols, the roll of the organ—would loom very large. But whatever they were developed and whatever they are, we know these traditions have

made for a richer, fuller life for all. Others have handed them on to us and we in turn realize it is our pleasant duty to carry them on for others.

And however they may differ, we realize the very centre of it all is the story of the Christ child with the theme of Peace on Earth, Good-will among men. And oh how little we have kept that a foremost thought of our tradition in life. We have but to listen to the brief radio announcements and note how many of the outstanding events of our day are those in connection with strife and ill-will, with wars and insurrections and strikes.

Why is it? Is it that we have built too much of our interest round the purely personal? Have we failed to go beyond families and friends in our interests? Certainly we need the festival as a season of fun and feasting, of home and families to celebrate together. We have little enough of that in life. But do we not need to go beyond that in our hearts and minds if Christmas is to be a world Christmas?

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LABOR DIRECTORY

Look Here for information Regarding Officers, Meetings, etc., of Trade Unions and Other Labor Organizations in the Province. EDMONTON

Brewery, Flour, Cereal & Soft Drink Workers of America No. 314—Meets 2nd Wednesday in Labor Hall, President, J. Shirley, 10468 92nd Street, Soft Drink Branch Secretary, 9137 80th Avenue, phone 23916; Secy-Treasurer, J. Flower, 10532 75th Street, phone 21197; Delivery delegate, J. Lindsay, 10754 93rd Street, phone 23841.

Carpenters & Joiners of America Local 1528, Edmonton, Alta., United Brotherhood of—Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays in the Labor Temple, President, W. G. Coe, 1828 10th St., Secy., L. D. Pollard, 9232 101A Avenue, Rec. Secy., A. Mcgridge, Labor Temple, Treasurer, J. A. S. Smith, 1132 82A Street; Business Agent, J. P. Craig, Labor Temple.

Garment Workers of America No. 121 United—Meets second Wednesday in each month in Labor Hall, President, Anne Davidson, 10529 75th Ave., phone 33315; Recording Secretary, P. G. Williamson, 9242 164A Avenue.

Railway Carmen No. 448, Brotherhood of—Meets second Friday of every month in Labor Hall, President, J. E. Asplund, 12212 111th Ave., Sec. R. Lewis, 11417 78rd St.; Fin. Sec., S. Hamilton, 10490 42th Ave.

Fire Fighters, No. 208, International Association of—Meets in 2nd Fire Hall, President, Tom Steele, 3444 105th St., Edmonton; Secretary-Treasurer, John A. Statton, 11432 33rd Street, Edmonton, phone 17411.

PEOPLE'S WEEKLY

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"BILL OF RIGHTS" N. G.

THE unanimous decision of the Supreme Court of Alberta that Part II of the "Alberta Bill of Rights" is ultra vires of the powers of the province comes as no surprise to anyone who has heard the fantastic argument in favor of its legal validity by the Premier and Attorney General. And no one in Alberta will be less surprised at the decision than the members of the government themselves.

The Supreme Court has ruled that Part I of the Act is valid. It could scarcely do anything else. The "rights" provided in this part of the Act are those now enjoyed by all Canadians, except for the financial benefits to citizens which were to be implemented by the invalid Part II.

The net result of the so-called Bill of Rights is an attempt, unsuccessful we believe, to take the minds of the Alberta people off some more practical issues, and to provide an election issue. We do not believe the people of the province are being taken in by the thing.

DIFFICULT TO EXPLAIN

THE tax agreement made between the federal government and the government of British Columbia is based on a somewhat different formula from the \$15 per capita paid to other provinces. Income and corporation taxes collected by B.C. in the year 1941, on which the wartime tax agreements were based, were very close to the amount which the province would receive under the \$15 per capita plan. And since other provinces through the \$15 per capita would receive grants far in excess of the amounts they formerly collected, British Columbia quite naturally expected a similar increase in the amount it would receive. Hence the special arrangement agreed upon.

However, if Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and other provinces received grants on the same basis as now arranged with B.C., the amount they would receive in exchange for relinquishing their right to collect income and corporation taxes would be considerably less than they will or can receive under the \$15 per capita basis.

With an agreement now reached with B.C., and virtually completed with Nova Scotia, Alberta, Quebec and Ontario by their refusal to negotiate agreements are continuing to hold up the social security grants which the federal government has intimated will follow the completion of tax agreements. The obstructionist tactics of Premiers Duplessis and Drew are understandable. They are opposed to giving up any of the revenue their provinces get from the productive efforts of the people of the rest of Canada. But Mr. Manning's position is more difficult to explain.

REVENUE SAVED TO FISHERMEN

THERE is only one daily newspaper in Regina and one in Saskatoon. They are both owned by the same people. Their chief function would now appear to be to discredit the C.C.F. government. This noble effort is not confined to the editorial columns, but runs like a soiled thread through all the reporting of provincial affairs.

A recent glaring example was a featured story from Flin Flon in which readers of the *Leader-Post* were told of great dissatisfaction with the Saskatchewan administration over the marketing of fish and the comparatively low price paid by the Saskatchewan Fish Board. The board it was said was paying only 5 cents a pound for fish that was selling on the open market for nineteen cents. The figures used were correct, but the newspaper neglected to inform its readers that the nineteen cent price was for fish from A lakes. The fish bought by the Fish Board for the filleting plants was from B lakes, the sale of which without processing is prohibited by the federal government because of the presence of parasites.

So the fact is that the government has made available to the fishermen a revenue which they would not have received at all if it had not been for the government's action. A great many of Saskatchewan's lakes have been graded as B lakes by the federal government and if the Saskatchewan government had not established the filleting plants there would have been no fishing on the lakes in the B category.

Most fishermen are appreciative of the government's action. It is the people who "fish the fishermen" who are making the howl which the Saskatchewan dailies are only too happy to print regardless of accuracy or fairness.

EDITORIAL NOTE

Although it lost three seats in the recent national election, the Labor government of New Zealand polled a clear majority of all the votes cast—the Labor government is the only administration ever to do this—and it polled a larger number of votes than ever before. Significantly, too, the "National" party, a combination of all those opposed to Labor, made its campaign on promises to go farther along the line of social security than Labor has done?

THE THIRD COLUMN

DOESN'T TELL WHOLE STORY

Labor News, Sept. 30, 1946:

"If this report was headed 'Price Controls Costing Canada \$900 Millions,' the average reader would get the impression that this was the annual cost of price control. This heading which appeared on the front page of the 'Financial Post' was designed to frighten businessmen into believing that the financial burden of maintaining price control in Canada was beyond all reason. Actually the figure of 900 million dollars represents the total subsidies paid since 1941 by the Department of Agriculture and the Wartime Prices and Trade Board.

"The figure which the Financial Post might have printed is the annual cost of raising prices during the past six months. It happens to amount to 900 millions a year. Another 10 per cent rise in prices, which the Financial Post would welcome, would cost an additional 900 million dollars a year."



LUCKY SASKATCHEWAN

Social Credit League of Alberta, convention report in Albertan, November 29, 1946:

"Speaking on the payment for oil wells drilled on farmers' land, S. A. Berg, M.L.A. for Alexandra, said in the Saskatchewan section of the Lloydminster field, farmers were paid \$75 for each well drilled and \$75 annually. But in Alberta the farmers were paid from \$30 to \$75 with annual payments of only \$30. Contending oil companies should not be allowed to 'chisel' on farmers. Mr. Berg argued payments in Alberta should be as high as those enforced in Saskatchewan by the provincial government there."



FULFILLMENT

New Yorker, Nov. 16, 1946:

"A five-year-old student at a progressive school in the Village was expelled last week. In the course of getting him to express himself, his teacher had urged him to do the one thing he felt most like doing, and he did it—smacked her right in the eye."



MILITARY VICTORY NOT ENOUGH

Excerpt from address by Wm. Irvine, I.O.O.F. Hall, November 19, 1946:

"Naturally enough, so much emphasis was put on the 'fight for democracy' during the war that the notion became prevalent that democracy could be won in Canada by a military victory in Germany. True, that victory stopped Hitler from imposing his dictatorship on the rest of the world; that victory provided us with an opportunity to build a democracy at home, which opportunity would have been denied us had the Nazi forces won. Such a victory at best was negative. We prevented thereby something that we did not want, but that by no means implied that we would get what we did want.

"It is now becoming clear that democracy cannot be won on a battle field. It is something that we are and that we live. We cannot have democracy only to the extent that we are democratic and act democratically."



WHAT, NO HOUNDS!

The Worker, Brisbane:

"Sir Frederick Burrows, the English Labor man who was recently appointed Governor of Bengal in succession to Mr. R. G. Casey, was, formerly a railway engine driver. He is reported to have said: 'My predecessors here (in Government House) may have known all about 'hunting' and 'shootin', but I knew all about 'shuntin' and 'taptin'."

FOOTPRINTS

The Nature of the Kingdom

By J. P. Griffin

"Peace on earth to men of

"Peace on earth to men of

"They have healed also the hurt of my people lightly, saying peace, peace, when there is no peace."

SCOTT NEARING at camp Fairweather last summer gave us this definition of Peace. A social set-up under which tensions and controversies are settled by law instead of by conflict. Organize for order, he said and we get peace.

Is it not more and more evident that order can only be achieved by co-operation? The dictionary gives among other definitions of peace the following: freedom from disturbance, friendliness, and harmony. A great dynamo throbbing with motion as it sends out electrical energy into a thousand homes and industries is at peace with universal law, as long as each part maintains in balanced rhythm its co-operation with its immediate contacts. A bus-load of travellers holding explosive differences of opinions, or a great hall full of delegates of various traditions and beliefs is at peace as long as friendship binds them together. And a great peace settles on a mighty orchestra as it reinterprets the mighty music of harmony of tone and tempo.

Peace is something more than negative non-co-operation. That indeed may be death. Peace implies a positive co-operation in which is found a fullness of life. This is simply demonstrated in the economic sphere of life. The wheat pools of the prairie provinces are not at war with each other, they

co-operate in peace. But every line elevator's hand is against its neighbor's and the wheat pools, because it is by its very nature engaged in competitive war, the one with the other.

The effective laws preserving peace among men are founded on goodwill. A sure way of getting rid of an enemy is to make him a friend, and as men agree they effectively organize order. The high priests of Profit who fatten upon the disorders created in their competitors' affairs, "lightly" cry peace where there is no peace. They exhibit a smiling concern for their competitors' welfare, while they conceal the assassin's knife of financial domination under a cloak of optimistic promises.

While we can truly rejoice that the military phases of industrial warfare are suspended for a while, we may also take hope for future peace in that more and more men of good-will are making their voices heard in the councils of the nations. Also that the "incendiaries of a new war" are being displaced by genuine followers of the Prince of Peace.

We may give practical expression to our wishes for a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year by seeing to it that the hands of co-operators are everywhere strengthened; by removing the men of ill-will, the competitors in industry, from their position of power to express that ill-will by gaining industrial advantages at another's expense. By replacing their ill-will as competitors with our own good-will as co-operative owners of essential industry. Thus ending industrial war. Thus ensuring permanent peace.

Just a Minute!

By A. J. E. Liesemer, M.L.A.

Social Democrats the world over—and in Canada that means the C.C.F.—fight to the last for freedom of worship, for equality of rights for all individuals, regardless of race or nationality.

That is why in Canada it is the C.C.F. that leads in denouncing the anti-Semitism of Social Credit, just as it was the Social Democratic party of Germany that opposed, unfortunately unsuccessfully, the anti-Semitism of Hitler.

That is why the C.C.F. must protest vigorously against the attack on freedom of worship in Quebec, against the persecution of the religious sect known as Jehovah's Witnesses. The arrest of hundreds of these people on one charge, a charge of distributing literature without a license, in order to punish them for something against which there is no law, represents a hounding by the authorities of a helpless minority. It is typical of Fascist tactics the world over that Mr. Frank Poncearelli should be robbed of his means of livelihood. Not that M. Duplessis found his trade illegal, but merely that he exercised his right as a citizen and did his Good Samaritan act as a Christian in offering bail for those so arrested.

Gangsters are a menace, but they are against the law and law officers protect us from them. When law officers are themselves forced into the

position of the gangsters, there is no protection for any person.

Religious persecution must be nipped in the bud. What is done against the Jehovah Witnesses today may be done tomorrow against the Mormons, or against the Catholics in English-speaking Canada, or against the Protestants in French-speaking Canada. Evil grows by success. That Mr. Solon Low, federal Social Credit leader and an elder of the Mormon church, should find himself politically in harmony with M. Duplessis may seem strange, until one remembers the violent anti-Semitism of Major Douglas and the narrow isolationism of Mr. Manning and the entire Social Credit movement.

I am delighted that M. Duplessis is finding opposition from his fellow French-Canadian Catholics. I hope that that opposition wells up to such proportions that continuing persecution will be prevented, lest the rest of Canada become frightened that Quebec does not believe either in freedom of worship or in freedom from government tyranny. Such a fear would do more to destroy Canadian unity than anything else that has happened in Canadian history.

The people of Canada, but particularly Canadians in Quebec and Alberta, must be on guard for liberty. Fascism can come here. Only vigilance will keep us free.

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Enthusiastic Gathering

An enthusiastic gathering of C.C.F. members of Peace River provincial constituency met recently to hear reports from the delegates who attended the Provincial Convention. These reports were heard with a great deal of interest and attention. Genus support was given to an appeal for sustaining and general memberships and tentative plans were laid for future organization work.

Sam Goldwyn, the film magnate, accepted an invitation to join a foursome in the West for golf. The caddy handed him a driver. Sam took 5 lively swings, but missed the ball each time. Grabbing the weapon again, he turned around to his partner and shrugged: "Out in California where I play, the ground is an inch and a half higher!"

The British in normal times export a larger percentage of their total steel production than U.S. steel makers.

Action in Alexandra

At our Annual Provincial Convention it was agreed by all delegates present that a big job of organization faced us in the year 1947. It was also agreed that this job could only be accomplished by the active participation of an interested membership. Our theme for 1947 must be "Constitution responsibility, Club responsibility and individual membership responsibility."

Alexandra constituency has accepted this challenge of responsibility. In a letter received today from secretary, J. G. Inglis, provincial office is advised that a board meeting of this constituency was held on December 14th, and that work is already underway to place a C.C.F. canvasser in every district with fifteen canvassers already named and others to be appointed as contacts are made. In addition to this a cheque was enclosed with the letter covering donations of \$25.00 and \$10.00 to the Radio Fund and Projector Fund respectively.

This is a grand start and is a perfect example of what we mean by "constitution responsibility." We know that Wetaskiwin, Ponoka, Camrose, and Peace River are all working on action plans for 1947 and hope to hear from many more constituencies in the near future.—J. K.

ROLSETH, PRESIDENT

Camrose Provincial Constituency held its annual convention at Camrose on Saturday, December 7th, with Elmer E. Roper, provincial leader, and John Kink, provincial secretary, as convention speakers. Delegates to the Provincial Convention gave interesting reports and preliminary plans for future organization were discussed.

The following officers were elected:

President, H. Rolseth, Arma; Vice-President, C. E. Boulter, Rosalind; Secretary, A. O. Arntson, Hay Lakes.

Directors: A. Olstad, J. Swanson, A. Youngberg, A. Isakson, I. V. Haukedahl, S. Gruen, Mrs. A. Falconer, George Osness, J. Sigale.

The ladies of the Camrose C.C.F. Women's Club served coffee and lunch after the meeting.

A woman called the Detroit News and asked to speak to H.C.L. Jackson, columnist. "He's down in the composing room, but I'll try to get him for you," explained the person who answered the phone.

"Oh, no," replied the woman, "I wouldn't think of bothering him while he's composing."

It costs seven times as much to cure a case of tuberculosis as it does to find it. Christmas Seals perform a valuable service in helping to finance diagnostic efforts in all parts of Alberta.

S.C. SQUEEZING TAXES OUT OF MUNICIPALITIES

In Marked Contrast to Saskatchewan—Mrs. Shortliffe, Mentz, Lee, Roper Speak

"Although loud in its condemnation of the federal government for its financial treatment of the provinces, the Alberta government is squeezing municipal taxpayers in this province more severely than any treatment ever meted out to the province by the Dominion," Elmer E. Roper, M.L.A. told a meeting of the Edmonton C.C.F. in the L.O.O.F. Hall on Tuesday evening.

"In Alberta the municipal taxpayer is required to pay ten per cent of the total cost of old age pensions," he said. "Last year this amounted to \$277,000. Only one other province, Manitoba, makes the municipalities pay any part of the pension." He pointed out that municipalities in Alberta are charged 25% of the cost of Mothers' Allowances. Other provinces make no such charge.

The total cost of indigent relief, except for transients, is borne by Alberta municipalities, he explained. In Saskatchewan the provincial government, in addition to taking care of all transients, pays 50% of municipal relief charges, amounting last year to \$240,000.

He stated that the Social Service tax in Alberta, consisting of a levy of three mills on the municipal taxpayers, brings the province of Alberta \$1,200,000. The corresponding tax in Saskatchewan is two mills.

"These items alone represent more than \$1,100,000 taken from the municipal taxpayer in Alberta which is not levied by Saskatchewan," he said. "The discrepancy in the treatment of municipal taxpayers in the two provinces is further emphasized by the fact that in Alberta a smaller amount is contributed by the province in school and road grants."

Mrs. D. L. Shortliffe, Walter Mentz and Clifford E. Lee gave reports on the recent C.C.F. provincial convention in Calgary.

Art E. Thornton was elected as East Edmonton representative on

5 MINUTES WITH THE C.C.F.

Radio Address by Elmer E. Roper, M.L.A. Provincial Leader

QUITE A LARGE number of listeners are sending for free copies of the People's Weekly in which these talks appear. Others are writing about some other things, too. For example, this week there is the letter from a lady who lives not far from the Saskatchewan border. She writes: "We have a friend who lives across the line in Saskatchewan who got hurt in a truck accident. He had his doctor and hospital bill paid and got \$20 a week for all the time he was laid up. It was a great help to the family. If it hadn't been for the insurance he'd have got nothing. Why can't we have something like that in Alberta? It's part of the truck license. It doesn't cost anybody very much and it gives protection to everybody. Some practical things like that instead of so much talk about bills of rights, and things we are going to get by and by, would make a lot of us feel better towards our fellows in Edmonton."

Government Refused

Now the only thing wrong with your letter, madam, was that it should have been sent to Premier Manning, although we were glad to get it anyway. You see, only the government of the province can introduce legislation of the kind you mention. A private member cannot introduce any bill that involves the expenditure of public monies. All the C.C.F. members of the legislature in this province can do, yet, is to press the government to take action. And if you had been reading the reports of the last session of the Alberta legislature you would have seen that your C.C.F. members did ask the government to pass legislation like that of which you write.

the C.C.F. Provincial Board.

Art E. Thornton, Miss Mary R. Crawford and Miss Isabel MacMillan were appointed as a nominating committee for the election of officers in January.

C.C.F. students attending the University of Alberta were guests at the meeting which concluded with a dance.

John Burke presided.

The government refused.

I agree that the Alberta government would like to keep your mind off such things by talking about a sweet by-and-by program like the so-called bill of rights, which in our judgment is another addition to the \$25 a month hokum.

Well, I hope there can be more pressure from the people of the province for such things as the Saskatchewan Automobile Insurance Act. The case you mention in your letter is one of the many in which the Saskatchewan Act has brought comfort to a stricken home.

No Lawsuit Necessary

Here is one of the actual case histories from the files of the Saskatchewan Insurance Branch. A young Saskatchewan husband was killed in a collision of a car and truck. To his widow, two young children and a yet unborn child, his death was a tragic loss. The financial outlook for the future would have been very bleak. But the insurance legislation was designed to give protection in just such cases. To the widow want a cheque for \$6,050. There was \$3,000 for the widow herself and \$625 for each of her two children and the unborn child, \$125 for funeral expenses and \$175 for the doctor's bill.

Under the Saskatchewan Act every person in the province has that protection. No lawsuit or anything of the kind is necessary. The fact that a person is killed or injured through the operation of a motor vehicle is all that is necessary to obtain the insurance payment. The cost to the motor vehicle owner is a fraction of what he would have to pay for ordinary insurance. It is only \$5 a year.

A C.C.F. government in Alberta would pass similar legislation for the protection of the people of this province. In the meantime, the lady whose letter we referred to a moment ago may be assured that the C.C.F. members of the house will continue to press the government to pass an act similar to that in operation in Saskatchewan. Incidentally, we welcome such letters and hope there'll be more of them.

Your Christmas Gift to Humanity

SEND A LASTING MESSAGE OF GOODWILL TO
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If every reader of the People's Weekly gives only one new subscription this Christmas the inspiring message of the C.C.F. will go out regularly to twice as many people.

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Christmas Greetings

May you enjoy to the fullest a truly old fashioned Christmas—is the best wish we know. Good cheer, good health to you and yours.

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Saskatchewan Wages Improve

By Lorne Ingle

THE RESULTS of Saskatchewan's labor policies are bearing fruit in the form of higher rates to Saskatchewan workers. Statistics recently released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reveal an advance in average weekly wages for Saskatchewan workers for the past year that is greater than that of any other province.

On September 1, 1945 average weekly wages in Saskatchewan in manufacturing industries were \$28.83 per week. Only New Brunswick was lower with an average weekly wage of \$28.46. On September 1, 1946 the average week-

ly wage in Saskatchewan was \$30.41—only British Columbia was higher.

These figures are computed by multiplying the average number of hours worked per week by the average hourly earnings. The changes between the two periods are indicated in the table below:

Average Weekly Wages in all Manufacturing Industries			
	Sept. 1 1945	Sept. 1 1946	Change
British Columbia	\$34.40	\$34.54	+14
Alberta	30.76	29.97	-79
Saskatchewan	28.83	30.41	+158

Manitoba	29.78	29.91	+13
Ontario	30.79	30.00	-79
Quebec	29.15	29.63	+48
New Brunswick	28.46	29.16	+70
Nova Scotia	31.56	28.76	-280

It would probably be fallacious to claim that this gain is alone the result of the C.C.F. government's policies. We must remember that Saskatchewan is not a manufacturing province and the gain is therefore not as important as it would be in say Ontario. However, even after we make these allowances the comparative gain is a feather in the cap of Saskatchewan's C.C.F. government.



New Ideas for YOUR home

How to take the ruts out of your breakfast routine... ways to make your kitchen "homey"... what color to choose for your living room... These are just a few of the intriguing new ideas furnished daily on the **Woman's Page of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**. These helpful ideas are "plus value" in this daily newspaper for the home that gives you world news interpreted to show its impact on you and your family.

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C.C.F. Students to Participate in Mock Parliament

With students leaving for their homes for the Christmas holidays no further developments have been announced regarding the formation of a branch of the Co-operative Commonwealth University Federation at the University of Alberta.

Last week President Robert Newton of the University denied that the formation of a C.C.F. Club on the Alberta campus had been banned although Harold Bronson, active in the formation of the C.C.U.F., had been told that the ban existed or had been imposed.

In the meantime the C.C.F. students are planning to organize as one of the groups which will participate in the mock parliament at the beginning of the year.

ATTEMPT TO STOP U.S. SABOTAGE OF WORLD FOOD PLAN

WASHINGTON, (CPA).—A conference of national organizations will meet here in January in an effort to prevent U.S. sabotage of the FAO plan for world food distribution. Opposition is mounting to U.S. hedging on its commitment for a World Food Board, and to the leadership of William Clayton, Under-Secretary of State, who is one of the nation's largest cotton brokers.

The January conference, called by the Food for Freedom organization, will attempt to organize a drive for U.S. support of an adequate international food agency.

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BACK TO WORK



The first ton of coal to move from Hickman, Pa., mines since the United Mine Workers (AFL), walked out is loaded on to a waiting truck. Although the miners went back to work, their bitter resentment against government use of the injunction and fines continues unabated.

This Is What Has Been Done for Labor in Sask.

For sixty years organized labor in Canada pleaded and struggled and fought to obtain legislation which would give the worker a fair break in dealing with his employer. The only concessions the workers were able to win were bought with great hardship and suffering to themselves and their families. The reason? They were always under either Liberal or Conservative governments, both of which were controlled almost entirely by the employers, who put up the funds for election campaigns. Suddenly something happened in Saskatchewan which seemed like a miracle. The Saskatchewan Government passed a Trade Union Act, which gave to labor practically all the favorable legislation it had ever asked for. It was done without struggle and without urging, and in spite of great opposition from the employers' organizations. The reason? The Saskatchewan Government is a C.C.F. Government, financed, elected and controlled by the farmers and workers themselves, who understand the problems and the needs of the working man.

Collective Bargaining is Guaranteed

Every employer is required to bargain with the trade union which has been properly certified as representing the majority of his employees.

Certification is Simplified

A union is automatically certified if it can show that a majority of the employees belong to it or have authorized it in writing to act for them. When a vote is held a union is certified if it receives the support of the majority of employees who actually vote.

Company Unions Are Outlawed

Only genuine trade unions, such as those affiliated with either the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada or the Canadian Congress of Labor, can be certified. The employer is not allowed to interfere in the formation or administration of a labor organization. Union Activity is Protected

No employer is allowed to dismiss any employee for union activity. If an employee is dismissed, the employer may be required to prove that it was for causes other than union activity, and if he cannot do so the employee must be reinstated with back pay.

Unfair Employer Tactics Are Prohibited

All known unfair tactics of employers towards labor are listed and prohibited, with strict penalties provided for violation of this law.

A Labor Relation Board Enforces Act

A Labor Relations Board with powers similar to those of a court has been set up to see that the provisions of the Trade Union Act are properly enforced, and to speed the settling of disputes.

Minimum Wage Rates Are Increased

The minimum wage rate has been increased to \$18.50 per week, which is the highest minimum wage of uniform application in effect anywhere in Canada. Thousands of Saskatchewan workers have received raises as a result of this legislation.

Women's Wage Rates Are Equal To Men's

Women doing the same work as men are guaranteed the same minimum wage rates.

Holidays With Pay Guaranteed

An employer must give to every one of his employees at least two weeks' holiday with pay after each year of employment.

Accident Compensation Increased

The rate of workmen's compensation has been raised from 66 2/3 per cent to 75 per cent of regular earnings, the highest rate in effect anywhere on the continent. Compensation is based upon earnings at the time of the accident if these are higher than the average for the previous year. Payment is made from the day of the accident, provided that the employee is disabled for more than three days. The minimum compensation for total disability has been raised to \$15 per week. The maximum earnings upon which compensation may be calculated have been raised to \$2,500 per year.

Labor Relations in the Government

The Saskatchewan Government itself has set an example for all other Canadian Governments by entering into written collective agreements with trade unions representing all its own employees. The agreements have resulted in very substantial improvements being made in the working conditions of Government employees.



Season's Greetings

and Heartiest Wishes for the Merriest Christmas in many a year to our Customers and Friends everywhere from the Management and Staff of

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Merry Christmas

and a

Happy New Year

"High" Tidings

From
Rhymes of a Real Cross Man.

We are out to save The People,
Our rights shall not be pawned.
(We cannot stand a coupon
Unless it's on a bond.)

We'll send no food to Europeans—
And what we have we'll use,
For all of them are foreigners,
And lots of them are Jews.

For every ton of wheat that goes
Across the raging sea,
Means, brothers,—yes, a whole slice less
For you, and you—and ME.

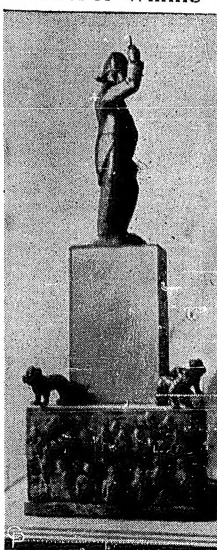
Is this a time to take our wheat
And ship it o'er the foam,
When we have not quite settled
What the Just Price is at home?

We are out to slay the BIG SHOTS
And defend FREE ENTERPRISE.
But he who tackles such a feat
Needs all the food that he can eat,
With lots of coupons for his meat
And other things besides.

We shall not cease from battle
Nor call our round a draw,
While Low can wave the go-stick,
And Gostick waive the Law.

We're out to guard THE PEOPLE'S rights,
Till the New Day has dawned.
(We cannot stand a coupon
Unless it's on a bond.)

Model of 'Winnie'



The first model of the proposed statue of Winston Churchill which may be erected on the Cliffs of Dover is pictured above. Made by sculptor Viggo Randt-Erichsen of Jaffrey, N.H., drawings call for a statue 76 feet high on a base 34 feet high and 60 feet square. Four British bulldogs, each 14 feet high, guard corners of the base. The plan for the erection of the statue calls for a committee to raise funds and present the work to England as a gift from the United States.

A BIT OF Nonsense

The teacher had just finished telling the story of the Pilgrims to a group of small children.

"Now, Gertrude," began the teacher, "when the Pilgrims had been here a year and had gathered in their good crops, what did they do?"

Replied Gertrude: "Bought a car."

Rastus came to his colored pastor and asked him to pray for his floating kidney. "That's a somewhat strange request, Rastus," the pastor said.

"Ah know it is," said Rastus, "but mah kidney is givin' me trouble, and anyway, last week yo' prayed fo' de loose livers!"

Quaecumque Vera

By Clifford E. Lee

THE LATIN phrase above appears on the official crest of the University of Alberta. Freely translated it means "Whatsoever things are true." That there may be important limitations to the search for truth is a conclusion which could be drawn from the attitude of university authorities towards political clubs.

It may well be that the current confusion is due to a series of misunderstandings between the persons concerned. It may be that newspapers have messed up statements of university officials. But it is fair to say that political party clubs are not encouraged and welcomed to the campus, to put it mildly.

In the fall of 1932 I helped organize the first C.C.F. club in this province. Its members were students of the University of Alberta. We were promptly forbidden to meet on the campus. We moved our meetings to another part of the city, were not allowed to advertise them on the varsity notice boards.

Dangerous Stuff

I think I can say now that if the object were to deter us from pursuing a radical political course the method proved a signal failure. From that standpoint I had then and have now little criticism. The thing that looked bad then appears worse now. A number of boys in their impressionable years were exposed to the idea that there is something not just nice about partisan political activity. I think that is dangerous stuff.

Since that first attempt of U. of A. students to form a C.C.F. club on the campus fourteen years have passed. We've moved through the rest of the depression, the causes of which the boys wanted to study. Parental bankruptcy ended the student days of some of the group. We went through a war. That ended the lives of some more of them.

The enemies we beat in that war were those who had successfully eliminated party politics in their own lands. In a democracy, as long as there are two or more basic ideas about public problems there will be political parties. The alternative is totalitarianism. A preliminary to dictatorship is to develop a cynical public attitude towards the democratic forms, including the party idea.

This being so, I am convinced that educational institutions must be actively providing opportunities for student experience with

political parties. Nobody who has been in both can believe that the non-political Political Science club is a satisfactory substitute. It is dignified, formal, necessarily superficial. It has good qualities and has its place.

But if a student wants to learn about the C.C.F. he will learn more in a month in a C.G.P. club than he will in two years in the other. The same applies to other party clubs. My guess is, that with a few active political clubs on the campus, the Political Science club would assume new interest, significance, and value.

In any case, I am sure there is no argument against political clubs at the university that is not an argument against democracy itself.

Government Holds The Purse
I know there are reasons that look big to university authorities for curtailing political activity on the campus. They must approach the provincial government for funds. Its back-benchers, suspicious of formal learning anyway, make it a hard government to get money out of for education, even elementary. Its fanatical hatred of socialism is well known, its democratic idealism not very pronounced. A C.C.F. club on the campus probably won't help loosen the purse strings.

That is a practical consideration, I know.

But I respectfully suggest that institutions of higher learning must resist the influence of such considerations. Democratic responsibilities lead professional men to devote some of their time in ways which do not help their practices. Business men sometimes feel called upon to speak in ways which might not please all their customers. Working men have been fired because their principles conflicted with their bosses.

Present day circumstances in democracies demand more than ever the sacrifice of the superficially practical for the support of principle. That responsibility applies to higher educational institutions with particular force.

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December is the Month for Subs

The month of December is the month of St. Nicholas — and "Horizon."

It's the end of an old year. Plan for the new year by subscribing now to your brand-new CCYM bi-lingual magazine, "Horizon."

Can you spare one dollar to make publication possible. We need 1,000 advance subscriptions by January 1, in order to secure advertising and to ensure that the costs of the first few issues will be met.

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It's a Canada-wide magazine, "Horizon" will be the truest voice of forward-looking young Canadians in every province, every walk of life. University students will like it, and so will young people on the farm. Its pages will contain news from every section of Canadian youth—make sure that your corner of Canada is reaching it!

CCYM'ers have set themselves

a quota of subs for December. Provincial quotas are:

British Columbia	200
Alberta	75
Saskatchewan	500
Manitoba	50
Ontario	200
Quebec	100
Maritimes	50

A quick response has come from Ontario, where CCYM Units have already appointed sub salesmen and are writing to National Office for subscription sales books and further instructions. Ontario has designed a poster to advertise "Horizon" in meeting halls and clubrooms. "We'll go over the top in our sub quota," Ontario says confidently.

Your province, too, is keen to reach its quota of subs this month. But don't wait for someone to approach you. Send one dollar, to CCYM National Office, 301 Metcalfe St., Ottawa. Send in your sub. Match it with one more from a friend.

other things they see around them in the world." To which I readily agreed. There is something in men's hearts that responds to the challenge of Christmas. The response may not always have much substance. It can be sometimes expressed in a fleeting sentimentality that vanishes almost before the year reaches its end. But even that is an evidence of an influence that is good. That people should wish, even briefly, to make life a better state for those around them, is a little flame of hope around which we can warm our hands and hearts at Christmas time. "And ye, beneath life's crushing load, Whose forms are bending low, Who toil along the arduous way with painful steps and slow: Look now for glad and joyous hours..."

"And so," said I to myself, "as we go to visit with our friends this week, let's bring out of this Christmas Time all its nobler, deeper meanings; all the promise it brings of 'Peace on earth, good will to men.' Let's wish our friends much happiness at this glad season and be glad with them if they are glad. And into those homes where sorrow is present let us walk softly to say a kindly word or press in sympathy and understanding a comrade's hand." And as though the sentiment thus expressed had touched a responsive chord, myself replied to my homily with the reminder that the real spirit of Christmas was expressed in the words of the One whose birthday is the cause of these festivities: "I am come that they might have life, and that they might have it more abundantly." Which, stripped of the theological argument which may surround it, is a profound and meaningful ideal for any man or woman to grasp as his own at Christmas time or any other time. And as we do come into your home at this festive season with a sincere wish for your happiness. May this be the very best Christmas for you and all about you that you have ever known.

PERSONAL STUFF

(Continued from page 1)

son"—and the extra bottle of Scotch or the liquor profits for the year may top ten million! What had the Babe of Bethlehem to do with all this? And yet there must be some connection. "Could it be," said I to myself, "that the real spirit of Christmas may be wrongly, and in some respects fantastically, misinterpreted, but still persist in spite of it all? What is behind all the eager desire of the people to enter into this festivity in the ways that are provided? Isn't it because of what Christmas really means? Isn't it because people, inspired by the story of the advent of the Prince of Peace, do want to bring happiness and good cheer into the lives of others? Could that be the connection?"

"I think you may have something there," said myself. "It would be easy to be cynical about Christmas as we see it in many of its outward manifestations. And probably one of the important points that there is something real and show while under the tinsel and shew, is the very fact that there is so little cynicism, even among those who are cynical about

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AFA Upholds

(Continued from page 1)

after Hugh Allen, president of the Alberta Livestock Co-operative moved that there be no preamble, said: "Therefore be it resolved that the Alberta Federation of Agriculture recognizes the right of Canadian farmers to market their product from market if circumstances warrant such action after negotiations and other measures have proven inadequate."

To the motion as amended by Mr. Olsen and Mr. Priestley very little active opposition to the principle expressed was evident. Original wording was much to call for endorsement of the A.F.U. strike. The opposition that did develop in debate was very clearly expressed by Mr. Jake Fry of Acadia Valley, who saw in it an attempt to impose certain conditions by one group approaching amalgamation for prior acceptance by other groups.

Offered Without Prejudice
The action of A.F.U. delegates in themselves re-wording the resolution made it plain that it was an expression of principle only and made without prejudice.

The resolution dealing with amalgamation reaffirmed the position of the U.F.A. as in favor of such move. Nothing in the way of change in basis or plan for amalgamation was suggested.

Hannam Speaks
The convention was well attended and set a pattern of co-operation and tolerance for the farm conventions to follow. H. H. Hannam, president of the Canadian Federation of Agriculture, came from Ottawa to deliver an address to the delegates. Mr. Hannam outlined at length the events leading up to the formation of the C.F.A. and the opening of an Ottawa office where representation to and contact with cabinet ministers and government departments kept the farmers' problems before members of the Canadian government and House of Commons.

It was not difficult to see that the C.F.A. was anxious that there should be no further split between the farm movements of Alberta. Mr. Hannam made it clear that in his personal opinion, lacking any expression of general policy by the C.F.A. annual meeting, there was no reason why the strike method should not be as much a weapon for farmers as of any other industrial group, but made a strong case for negotiation as a policy that was both workable and working.

Roy Marler, of Edmonton, is the new president of the Alberta Federation succeeding Lew Hutchinson, of Duhamel, who resigned. Mr. Marler brings a background of valuable experience to his new position and his election will add much in the way of confidence for future negotiations. Jim McFall is again secretary-treasurer.

More Votes Than

(Continued from page 1)

Government in this election," Mr. Fraser pointed out, "is the highest ever received by the Labor party, and that after 11 years of office, including 3 years and 9 months of depression and post-depression conditions, six years of war, and one year and three months of post-war circumstances, with all the difficult problems, suffering, disabilities, compulsion, rationing, shortages, complaints—reasonable and unreasonable—discontent-mongers, calamity-howlers, prophets of doom, and furious, frustrated profiteers."

The Government's vote of confidence from the country, the Prime Minister said, was greater than that received by any other Government in the last 25 years and was only exceeded by the Labor party majority in 1928.

51.4% of Vote
He did not profess to be completely satisfied with the result. He thought Labor's achievements deserved a much larger majority,

but he accepted, uncomplainingly, the democratic verdict of the people.

Labor polled 533,773 votes, which was 51.4 per cent of the total cast. Nationalists polled 504,074, or 48.5 per cent of the total.

A notable feature of the election was that the servicemen gave the Government a majority of votes in 73 of the 80 electorates, and in one of the remaining 7 there was a tie. Servicemen's votes for Labor totaled 5,048; for the Nationalists, 2,833.

It was also noteworthy that the four members of Parliament elected by the Maoris were all Labor men. It showed how New Zealand's native race appreciated what Labor has done for it. The defeated Nationalists circulated rumors that there had been extensive duplicate voting by the Maoris, but investigation by electoral officers entirely disproved these rumors.

"The Labor government accepts once more the definitely expressed decision of the electors," Mr. Fraser told the country. "We again take up the responsibilities of office. We will maintain and further the instalments of social justice already established and proceed with our plan to develop our country and promote the prosperity and happiness of all the people."

Jolliffe Looks for

(Continued from page 1)

appeal will be purely negative—they will urge the electors to avoid multiplicity of parties and to stop the socialist menace.

"Ours will be the positive appeal in both elections," I am therefore hoping that our next convention will be ready to adopt a very definite first-term program for an Ontario government."

Andrew Brewin, young Toronto labor lawyer, was chosen provincial president of the C.C.F. Mr. Brewin is a member of the C.C.F. national executive. He recently carried the defense of Japanese-Canadians threatened with deportation before the Privy Council of Great Britain.

The C.C.F. convention met in an atmosphere of excitement surrounding the victorious return to office of Mayor Sam Lawrence, who championed the cause of the steel strikers of Hamilton this summer and on December 9 reaped a majority of 11,000 votes from cheering union supporters. Mayor Lawrence, addressing the C.C.F. delegates, described the election as a "great demonstration of labor unity."

From 1900 until 1914 the Solomon Islands belonged to Germany.

Nollet Hits Out

(Continued from page 1)

and out of season. We've got reason and science on our side," Mr. Nollet said. "The competitive way of life does more than create poverty and war; it violates our religious concept of life. It divides people; it keeps our minds confused so that we can't see our common destiny, our common purpose in life."

Solid Economic Base
The Saskatchewan government is fully aware that socialism does not mean just giving social services to people—it also requires a solid economic base, Mr. Nollet said. He described Saskatchewan measures to establish diversified industry and to strengthen and improve agriculture.

C. H. Millard, Canadian Director of the United Steelworkers of America, introduced Mr. Nollet and emphasized that organized labor is in a far better position to meet this post-war era than they were in 1919. Mr. Millard compared the costly Winnipeg strike of 1919, when "police were used to crack down on labor; and returned men were mobilized to march on labor"—to the "great victory" won by the steel strikers in Hamilton in 1946. The strikes were caused, Mr. Millard said, when certain individuals who had won privileges during the war, wanted to continue to dictate to labor through holding down wages and to farmers by boosting prices.

A comprehensive program for agriculture was adopted by the Ontario C.C.F., providing for orderly marketing, assurance of a regular and sufficient income, land security and improvement of rural community standards. Better credit facilities for agriculture, an upward revision in prices of milk going to concentration plants and cheese factories, and support of the proposal for a World Food Board were among other farm resolutions passed in Hamilton.

The enterprising editor of a small newspaper in a southwestern state cares little for national or international news, but is bedeviled by an intense desire to "scoop" the other papers in the region on local and sectional news.

One day he accomplished the minor triumph of being the first and only editor to report a certain disaster in a nearby town.

The following week he scored another beat with the announcement: "We were the first to announce the news of the destruction of Jenkins' paint store last week. We are now the first to announce that the report was absolutely without foundation."

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